MEASURES INTENDED FOR ITS GRADUAL SOLUTION.

Federal Ald Preposed for Colored Peoplo Designing to Emigrate-Senator Butler's Plan Seconded by Senatops Hampton and Gibson-Scuator Morgan's Proposition.

General M. C. Butler is giving much attention to the preparation of a speech in which he will discuss the race problem, which he seeks to solve in the bill which he has already introduced in the United States Senate. This bill is as

"Be it enacted, etc., That upon the application of any person of color to the nearest United States commission, setting forth that he, she or they desire to emigrate from any of the Southern States, and designating the point to which he, she or they wish to go, with a view to citizenship and permanent residence in said country, and also setting Corps des Guides are ill. forth that he, she or they are too poor to pay the necessary travelling expenses and that the move is intended to be permanent and is made in good faith, and shall verify said application under oath before said Commissioner, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to transmit said application with a written statement, giving his opinion as to the merits and bona fides of said application to the quartermaster general of the army. [The section then prescribes the fees for commissioners for services per-

formed thereunder.] "Section 2. That it snall be the duty of the quartermaster general, on receipt of said application, to furnish transpor tation in kind for the person or persons embraced therein, by the nearest practicable route from the home of the appli eant or applicants to the point of destinotion, and upon the cheapest and most economical plan, whether by railroad or water transportation, and shall account for the same to the proper accounting officers of the Government, as is now provided by law.

"Section 3. That the sum of five mil lion dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to enable the quartermaster general to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 4 directs the quartermaster general to prescribe forms and carrying out the Act, and for preventing frauds and impositions under cover of its pro-

Senator Butler, in explanation of the

"1st, I think it will be for the best interest of both races if a large number of negroes should move into the Northern States and Western Territories, thus frontage on Locust street in the shape relieving the Southern States of the too of an "L," was-totally destryed by fire great effort for her to stand at all, and a great preponderance of that race. 2nd. I believe this would be the best solution of the race question. If not,

I am willing to adopt any other. "3d. It will or ought to silence the accusations brought against the Southeru people that they treat the negro harshly and unjustly, because it will show that we are willing to transfer the responsibility of their treatment to those who make the charges.

4th. It will improve the prospects of the South-socially, industrially and morally-and also help the negro by throwing him more on his own resources. He further says that the bill cannot induce any "exodus" of colored people, that it has no political character and that, as it is nowise coercive upon the the fire occurred in the day time there didn's notice," &c, negro, it cannot be considered as any-

wise affecting his rights or liberties. WHAT SENATOR HAMPTON THINKS. Senator Hampton, in speaking on the

subject embrace i in the bill, said: 'I am earnestly in favor of any measure looking to that end, which will secure such a result and which shall deal justly and generously with the buildings adjoining on Locust street negroes. I regard it as important for were also crushed but the losses at this the best interests of both races that they point were immaterial, The total loss should be permanently separated, leaving each to work out its own destiny. \$150,000 and \$200,000, but the individ-Of course, I do not contemplate the ual losses are not yet ascertained. The removal of the negroes against their use of the name of the Currell Costock will, nor should I be willing to see them Company in connection with the are was man had wisely fled the car at the last leave the country empty-handed. The a mistake. They were in no way invol-Government certainly should deal with | ved and are not damaged a cent. these people generously and benevolently, and I think that it should assist all the negroes who desire to leave the negroes wish to establish a colony on some foreign soil, the Government should furnish transportation and make time in his new home. Of course should any serious diminution of laborers the conspiracy, would affect the material interests of the South, But the question involved in this matter is too comprehensive to be treated fully in an interview. I can merely say that I shall support any measure which would, under proper limitations, secure the final and absolute separation of the white and colored

SENATOR MORGAN'S PROPOSITION. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, enter tains views similar to those of General

Butler, and has introduced the follow-"Resolved, That it be referred to the and report upon the best method of the whole country have sustained a pose is so to impress the importance committee on foreign relations to inquire encouraging trade, commerce and inter- great loss. The accomplished journalcourse between the people of the Free ist, the matchless orator, the fearless cause other interests to pay greater and to ascertain what impediments, if well, and served so faithfully, his all these organizations is in substance State of Congo and the United States, any, exist in our diplomatic relations with the Free State of Congo and other Powers, that stand in the way of such trade, commerce and intercourse; and that said committee have leave to report

by bill or otherwise,"

Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, has pre-

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of acquiring or setting apart territory for has perfected a marvelous invention in the occupation of the segro or colored electricity and phonography. By speakcitizens of the United States, and that ing in a photophone transmitter, which they further inquire how far and in consists of a highly polished diaphragm what manner the Government of the reflecting array of light, this ray of light | the works, gas was cut off and the men

tracting attention among the leading no limit to the development of this peneral of both parties in Congress, and its cultar combination of methods. This is mutilated. The gas meter was badle the husband, the fahter or the companies and others engaged in handling discussion promises to be very interest- very important, if true.-Popular Sei- destroyed and other parts of

INFLUENZA IN EUROPE. Its Rayages in Various Cities. Business

or Less Affected. Paris, December 25 .- The epidemic reigns and rages. Tee conference of luavers which was to have convened yesterday did not, because the majority of the speakers were ill. Reports from

Berlin are to the effect that there is no

abatement of the evil there. In Brunswick it has assumed a malignant type and there have been many deaths. At Frankfort it is increasing. Tramways there have ceased operation ecause the employees are all ill. Manheim has been very severely visited. At Munich cases increase and the transaction of br siness is much interfered with. the illness of the actors may make it

necessary to change the names. At Antwerp the disease is incresing, but it is diminished among both the garrison and people at Amsterdam. It has appeared at Dorderich among soldiers and sallors and in factories. It is very serious in the barracks at Brussels, and half the carbineers and grenadiers of

VIENNA, December 25 .- A frequent sequel to cases of influenza here is an attack of inflammation of the lungs. A number of persons in hospital who had been suffering from influenza have been stricken with inflammation of the lungs and several of them have died. The influenza has made its appearance in the Jesuit school at Kalksburg, the pupils of which are children of conservative aristocrats. Sixty-eight of the scholars have been attacked by the disease.

TOASTED AND EATEN.

The Horrible Fate of a Party of Sailors

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, December 26, The Sidney Herald of November 5 says that according to a letter received from Capt. Woodhouse, of the trading schooner Elma Fisher, boat steerer Nelson, of the schooner Esterprise, of Sidney, and three of the native crew of the Enterprise were killed and eaten by the cannibals of Solomon Islands.

The Enterprise was trading among the islands, and natives from Hammond Islard, one of the Solomon group, induced Nelson and others to go ashore to make some purchases. Once on shore they were knocked in the head, and it is re ported that their bodies were then roasted and eaten. The letter states that II. M. S. Royalist shelled the village on the island, on Capt. Hand learning the particulars.

A BIG FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

The Elevator Shaft Performs its Usual Part-Whathe Losers Are--Three Hun-Sr. Louis, Mo., December 21 .- The large six-story building 319 and 321

North Third Street and having also a at one o'clock yesterday. The fire caught in the basement and the flames rushing up the elevators soon spread throughout the building and in less than down. an hour it was a mass of ruins. The The Guernsey-Scudder electric plant occupied the Third street basement, the Commercial Printing Company the first, second, third and fourth floors, and the two upper stories were used by Dickerson & Hens, shoe manufacturers. On occupied by Grant Bros., of New York, dealers in bookbinders' stock, and the upper stories by the Commercial Printing Company and F. M. Flanger, bookbinder. Over three hundred people were employed in the building and had would doubtless have been fearful loss of life. The old Mechanics' bank building, 327 Third street, adjoining on the south, was crushed by falling walls and nearly destroyed. This was occupied by Kohn & Co., bankers and brokers, Carroll & Howell, insurandce agent, Gerrettsell, Bowman & Co., and St. Louis Mining Exchange. Two or three small

by fire is roughly estimated at between

A New Indictment. CHICAGO. December 26 .-- A new indictment for conspiracy to bribe Cronin j :country. Should any large number of rors has been returned by the grand jury against John E. Graham, A, L. Hanks, Fred W. Smith, Mark Solomon, Jeremiah O'Donnell, Thomas Kavanaugh and a donation to each emigrant, so as to James Konea. It differs only in form give him the means of support for a |-in more careful and technical phraseology and ampler counts-from the omany emigration of negroes on a general nibus indictment returned by the spescale occur, years would elapse before cial grand jury which has investigated

SOUTH CAROLINA GRIEVES

And Places a Chaplet Upon Henry Grady's Grave.

The following concurrent resolution was unanimously adopted by both was introduced in the House of Representatives by W. C. Benet. Resolved, That the General Assem-

bly of this State has heard with sincere Grady, of Atlanta. Resolved, That in the death of H.

W. Grady, the Southern States and some in the West. Their general purchampion of the land he loved so tongue and pen were the voice and the sword of the South.

Resolved, That in the death of Henry W. Grady, the young democracy of the United States has lost its most orilliant exemplar.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, and signed by the President of the Senate sented a resolution, which is in line with and Speaker of the House of Repredeceased.

The Phonograph's Rival. M. Leon Esquine, a Mexicun, it is stated, BOLD WHITE CAPS.

and Amusements of all Kinds. More SOME OF THEIR EXTRAORDI-NARY DOINGS.

> While Everybody is Asleep and Pour Two Leads of Buckshot Through the Door of a Negro Cabin. But Fail in The man glances through the window

VALDOSTA, GA., December 21 .- The Constitution printed an account several weeks ago of an attack made by masked men upon Nelson Jones near the Florida line, in this county. He was badly shot, but escaped with his life and he was Theatres announce that the programmes moved by his friends to Valdosta, and he of plays are not to be depended on, as has been slowly recovering. Jones had made numerous titreats about avenging the lashing which the regulators had given one of his neighbors, who had beaten an old white man in the community, and he offered, ten dollars reward for the regulators to call on him. They went, and their encounter has already been described in the Constitution. It s rumored here to da 7 that a young man

> WAS MORTA LLY SHOT and that he has since died over in Madison county.

This morning about two o'clock party of men on horse is entered the town and went to the cabin occupied by Jones. They broke the door down, threw a cotton bail saturated with some inflammable substance into the house, to produce a light, doubtless, and then fired two leads of buckshot into the bed which Jones occupied. Jones, however, slept with his Winchester rifle and pistol in the bed with him, and at the first demonstration at the door

HE ALSO OPENED FIRE and discharged four shots at his assail-A chair post saved Jo nes' life. It caught five of the buckshot and scattered the balance of the load. Three scatped his left temple, two entered the left arm, and three made slight wounds in his left side. The regulators had to do their work quick, for the neighborhood was aroused in a few minutes, and they doubtless left Jones believing that he was dead, but it will take anot her load to kill him.

In a few minutes Marshall Barnet and Policeman Dinkens and Dan Spier were on the ground, but the regulators had vanishe Several parties saw them as they gall ped out of town, and the lowest estimate of the number of them is put at seven, and the highest at one hundred. This affair is deeply deplored here from beginning to end. An effort will be made to send Jones away.

ENTIRELY TOO THIN.

That's What the Woman Said of the Mar Who Offered fier a Seat

A fat woman with a very red face got on a crowded Broadway car yesterday. She was so exceedingly fat that it was a young man, as thin as she was stout. squeezed up out of his seat, and lifting his hat gracefully, invited her to sit

The fat woman looked him over with a contemptuous glint in her eyes, and then in a loud and angry tone, she said: "Young man, I suppose you thought you was awful cuppin' to ask a weman as fat as I am to sit in the six-inch space that you have been occupyin'. I'm fat, the Locust street side the first floor was but I'm not foolish, and if you thought you would mortify me before all these people, why yer barkin' up the wrong saptin'. I'll let you know who's to be

mortified." The thin young man blushed crimson and muttered that he "meant no harm;

"Oh, you didn't notice, didn't you Well, this'll teach you to notice next time and not insult respectable ladies in such a way. I'm fat, and I'm not ashamed of it, but if I was thin and scrawny as you are, I would go and pad myself from A to Izard."

The young man tried again to say his intentions were the best, but she cut him off:

"Shut up, you wasp-waisted cadaver, or I'll pull you in two. Come back here and sit down again in this crack, you long-drawn-out link between a hard winter and hereafter."

She reached for him, but the young

The Farmers Organization. Mr. William A. Peffer, editor of the

Kansas Farmer, has made a stydy of the extent to which the farmers are organized into alliances, wheels, granges and other such bodies. He has brought together the statistics of the membership of each of these organizations, and has collected facts bearing on their methods and purposes which show that the agriculturists are in a much more complete state of organization than they have ever been before, for the present associations far outnumber the membership of the old grange, and their growth shows a greater spontaniety and a clearer purpose than was shown by the grange. Of the 4,509,000 farmers in the United States at least 1,000,000 are organized. branches of the General Assembly. It and a movement is on foot to consolidate all existing organizations and extend them, whereby the organizers expect in a brief period to include in this consolidation not less than 4,000,sorrow of the death of Henry W. 000 farmers. Some of these associations have organized in the Southwest some in other parts of the South and of the agricultural interests as to heed to the farmer. The complaint of that the middlemen and money-lenders have, in one way or another, great advantage over the farmer, which advantage has been used to his impoverishment. All these organization are secret, and although in a purely local sense none of them is political, in a larger sense they all have a political significance, inasmuch as they all look forward to an opportunity for the sentatives, be sent to the widow of the farmers' vote to change legislation Appeh they conceive to be particularly ignerse to the agricultural interests.

> Saturday morning shortly after dayreak the gas meter of the Asheville, N. gas works exploded with fatal effect. badly injured.

MORMON MONEY.

The Curlous Currency Used by the Latter Day Saints.

From the st. Louis Globe-Democrat. If you go into the principal office of the tithing house you will see a tall, young man handling what looks like money. He is behind a counter and the counter is protected of a high railing. then looks down at the bills and then goes on thumbing them like a bank teller. He goes to and from a big safe, carrying bundles done up just as bills are with little bands of brown paper pinned

Sometimes the young man doesn't stop to count, but takes the amount on the brown slip as correct and passes out the mouey. It is the tithing scrip. It is used to facilitate the bandling of the that come in. If you pick up one of these, you will find it very much like a bank note in appearance. In one upper corner is the number of the bill. In the lower left hand corner is the hoc signo of Mormonism, a bee hire. The face of the bill reads: -"General

tithing storehouse. Good only for merchandise and produce at the general tithing storehouse, Salt Lake City, Utah." Each note bears the signature of the presiding bishop. On the back is the denomination again, and a vignette of the ew temple at Salt Lake City The back also bears the wording: This note is not current except in the merchandise and produce departments of the general tithing storehouse." The engraving is well executed and the printing is well done. The bills vary in color,

There are greenbacks for one department of the tithing house, brownbacks for another, and so on . By using this scrip the church is able to create a market for considerable quantities of the tithing. This scrip is given out in dispensing charity. It is used for paying for work on the temple so far as the workmen can make use of it. Employes of the tithing house receive their salaries or allowances partly in scrip. In numerous ways the Mormon money gets into circulation.

DAVIS AND BEAUREGARD. The Differences Between the Two-- A Mere Misunderstanding.

NEW YORK, December 251 Mr. George dents in the career of Jefferson Davis. Writing of the differences between the Confederate President and General Beauregard, Mr, Eggleston gives the follow-

The absence of Gen. Beauregard's name from the list of Southerners who took prominent part in the obsequies of As nobody, so far as I know, has ever directed attention to the matter, and as of the misunderstanding, it is worth while, peahaps, to point it out.

After the retirement of Beauregard's went away to recover his health and Mr. Davis placed Gen. Bragg in comm'end. Beauregard bitterly resented this . San ground that, without asking leave, the and the Chicago agency never appeared General was at the time "about to leave in the Iowa courts. on surgeon's certificate for four months.' Beauregard's inspired biographer, Col. making this statement, and cites Besure-

gard,s dispatch to the adjutant-general, as follows: "General Bragg has just communicated to me a telegram sending him to relieve, ficiently reorganized. I must have a duped.

short rest." Col. Roman says of the dispatch: "We ask the reader to examine its phraseology carefully and say whether it could be so construed as to canvey the

The candid reader will certainly answer es, if he remembers that the dispatch went to Mr. Davis by wire, and observes that the transposition of a period not only renders such construction possible, but makes that the evident meaning of the message. Gen. Beauregard wrote: "I am leaving for a while on physician's certificate. For four months I have delayed," &c. As Mr. Davis received the dispatch it evidently read: "I am leaving for a while on surgeon's certificate for four months. I have delayed," &c. A comparison of the dispatch as sent and the dispatch as received would have shown both men that a mere misnuder-

standing had occurred through a very simple error in the telegraphic transmission. But no such comparison wrs made and each suspected the other of deliber-

ate falsification. A Co-operative City. Joachim Kaspary, the London humanitarian deist, proposes to establish colony on humanitarian co-operative principles near New York city. Speaking of the project, he said: "My reason for establishing a colony not in; but near New York, is my desire to buy the land for the humanitarian city. increase of population, but the increased land value will not be private, but common property. The house will also be common property, and the rent for the apartment will not only be capital borrowed to buy the land and build the house, but also for the government, instruction and public entertainment of the humanitarian ccoperato,s, for the necessary funds for the establishments and maintenance of humanitarian co-operation will always be a loan on the security of the common property, such as the land, houses and factories, machinery, tools, railroads, steamers and similar rescurces of nature and benefits of civilization. Friday night, owing to some defect in Married men alone will be full members, or receive an equal whole share

DIVORCE IN CHICAGO.

FORGERY AND BRIBERY COMMON-LY EMPLOYED.

A Story that Discloses a Condition of Depravity Hard to Understand --- A Specimen of Chicago Morality. A Dubuque (Iowa) dispatch to the

Philadeiphia Press says: "A case has just come to light in this city which proves conclusively that a sudden and thorough exposure of certain divorce agencies in Chicago is necessary. The facts show that no married man or woman is safe, and that there is at this moment an agency in Chicago which does not hesitate not onl to compass the separagrain and bay and live stock and produce tion of married people, but which manufactures testimony and is ready to commit perjury and forgery in the accomplishment of its designs.

> "A leading lawyer of this city was some months ago called on by a rather interesting young woman who said her husband had begun a suit for divorce against her. Her story was that she had been married but a short time, and that her husband had been very jealous of her, but generally kind and proper in his treatment of her until he suddenly charged her with infidelity one day and announced his intention of procuring a divorce, He carried out hie intention and lived a part from his wife. The wife avowed her entire innocence, and said it was impossible to account for the confidence of her husband that she was

"The lawyer looked into the case a little and became interested in it, as he had reason to believe that his client was not guilty of any wrong woing. His first theory was that the husband was insanely jealous, but when he discovered from the opposing legal counsel that the husband named two correspondents and gave the fullest details of his wife's misdoing. this theory was abandoned, though he still believed the wife innocent. A further investigation made it plain that through a Chicago divorce and detective ment agency kept by a German named agency spies had been put upon the lady and one of them lived in a house near a cheap French lodging house and res-Cary Eggleston has written for the and one of them lived in a house near World an article covering different inci- hers for months. They discovered nothing, however, as the wife's lite was entirely proper both before and after her husband left her. When the case reached the point of deposition and interrogtories the counsel for the wife succeeded in making the other side show their hands fully. Their case was that the women had committed the sin at her

Mr. Jefferson Davis recalls the long en- own house in Dubuque on a certain day mule. bitterest point of the quarrel probably the crime was impossible, and the lady' arose from so slight a thing as the mis- lawyer now determined to get at the botarmy from Corinth to Topelo, Beauregard had never seen. When the names of these friends were able to corroborate her. affront. Davis justified his act on the Finally the whole scheme was exposed,

. The curious part of the case is that the (Bicago agency not only stood ready Alfred Roman, charges Mr. Davis, by to ruin forever the woman, but that in implication, at least, with falsehood in order to extort money from the husband the evidence was manufactured and he was made to believe it, and was bled freely of large sums of money. The unfortunate men, baving full belief in the guilt of his wife and in all the stories endangering the lives of the bosses. I of the colored man killed by Barnhu. temporarily, Gen'l Lovell. His presence told him by the Onicago people, was been I consider indispensable, at this mocompletely misled, The agency, with a charges utterly untrue. The men were the Hussars, the dismounted comment especially, and am leaving for a fiendish greed for money, added new evwhile on surgeon's certificate. For four idence of the wife's guilt daily, and at Walterboro were discharged. The by the Governor, returned to the city months I have disobeyed their urgent brought forth the men who, it was said, recommendations in that respect. I de had been intimate with her, and he sire to be back here to take the offensive heard the story from their own lips to as soon as our forces shall have peen suf- the last detail. He was completely

"The time came, howeve, a few days ago, when the whole scheme was laid bare, and he soon saw that the men who had relieved him of almost his last penny and had made him believe that his wife idea that Gen'l Beauregard was 'about to was untrue were a set of villains who leave on surgeon's certificate for four live by the invention of such crimes. He wrote his wife when the truth was forced upon him a manly letter, laying all the blame upon himself, but without hope of her forgiveness. It is probable that no man or woman ever passed through such an experience as the result of a set of scoundrels who had no interest in the case except the money they were able to extort from the husband It is not known whether the principals in the plot will be prosecuted in lowa, but they certainly ought to be for the protection of society in the West."

THE COTTON BALE.

There Is Danger of its Growing Too Large.

The compilation of Mr. Henry G. Hes-

ter, Secretary of the New Orleans Cot-

ton Exchange, of the average weight of cotton bales handled this year, gives some idea of their rapid growth, and is is quite evident that unless some meant can be found for preventing the bales from growing larger, they will soon become very unwieldly. The cotton bale father, as he sat at the family table was supposed, at one time, to average eating his dinner Monday last. Hofer killed during the rioting yesterday in \$1,400 from Hickman's estate. The 450 pounds. It has grown, however, from year to year to 460, 470 and 480 girl about her admirers, and at the ment has not entirely died out yet, almost for nothing. The value of this pounds. For some two or three years breakfast table Hofer made some reared the Georgia Hussars, of this change and the Georgia Hussars, of this change and the Georgia Hussars, of this change are still patrolling the city to-day. never quite got to that point. In 1886, up to this date, the average weight was 4931 pounds; in 1887, 486 pounds; in to refrain, but at dinner began again with Winchesters and revolvers. Mar-1888, 499 2 5 pounds. This year it has taken a big spring farward, ond aver. a word, arose, left the table, walked who were badly wounded yesterday, sufficient to pay the interest on the ages 5051 pounds to date. During September it reached the maximum of 505% pounds, and in Texas 532 pounds, or twelve pounds more than three years ago. 'Can any limit be put on the cotton bale so as to prevent its becoming too large? It is slready very clumsy and difficult, too heavy and too bulky to han; dle easily. Our English friends complain of the American system of packing and baling cotton; declare that our bales are too big and suggest that they be made smaller, as in other countries: On the other hand the advantages to the farmer from large bales, in freight, hauling and other charges are so con-States, their families and descendants to emigrate thereto and settle therein, and ful part. If the image of the photograph side to stop a leak White so doing emigrate thereto and settle therein, and to report by hill or trie are or oxylvydrogen light upon a call the explosion instantly occurred billion. education: and to report by bill or otherwise."

The whole question appears to be at
The whole question instantly occurred, killing and no further trouble is apprehended.

The whole question instantly occurred, killing and no further trouble is apprehended.

The whole question appears to be at
The whole question appears to be atnames and others engaged in handling protest vigoronsly against a fur-

owth.

THE PHOSPHATE LABORERS.

The Report of Immigration Inspecto Lee. Which Shows A Most Heartless System of Oppression Toward Labor-

Timothy F. Lee, the special immigration inspector of the United States treasury department, who was detailed to investigate the recent outrages upon the French and German laborers at the Horseshoe Phosphate mines in Colleton county, has prepared his report to Secretary Windom. Inspector Lee says: "The whole trouble at these mines is

due to false representations made to people in New York who know nothing about our country and our laws, by the paid runners of William Orlando, who is a big 'padrone' in New York. They represented to the last batch of laborers that they could easily make from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, When the men came here and tried the work they found they could not make fifty cents per day. Four of the men, speaking a little English, upon being told if they got in debt to the company under the South Carolina laws they could not leave, quit work at once and started secretly to walk to Charleston. Hertz, the manager of the mines, got cut a warrant for riot and had the four men arrested.

"The Horseshoe Mining Company, of Coileton, is worked in a very inhuman manner. The Italians who are employed there at present are treated like dogs; guarded with rifles, knocked down, and reports say on two occasions, shot, whether fatally or not I could not find out. This last batch of laborers are housed like cattle. They are given beds of rice straw, without any covering whatever. The nights here at this time of the year are bitter cold. The food furnished is not fit for a man who has to perform heavy manual labor. The foreman and bosses are Italian padrones, and you cannot get in a word sideways with one of the workmen without having one of these dogs at your side, and then the workman is as close as an oyster through

"William Orlando is the head padrone. He stays in New York most of the time and sends his runners to different places where Italian, French and special places of supply are an employ-Henry Faigin, 118 Greenwich street, and taurant, 23 Worcester street, New York. One of Orlando's runners is a French Jew named Julius Morris, who speaks French, Italian and German. Morris paints in glowing colors the southern sunny country where the immigrants are wanted to work. He says nothing about

Mr. Jefferson Davis recalls the long en. Jown house in Dandac on a certain day.

mity between the two men. It seems to with two men whose names were given.

me a matter of curious interest that the "A searching examination proved that E Hertz Orlando, the head padrone, furnished to the company and delivered placing of a punctuation mark in the tom of the case at any cost. After much at the mines. I understand that his own transmission of a dispatch by telegraph. labor he discovered that the whole testimony was worked up in Chicago; that false his representations were, for he has forgery had been committed by inserting been unable to get any of them down groes are quitting their homes and the enterprise. It is by no means the neither Mr. Davis por Gen. Beauregard names in the register of the leading hotel here lately. He therefore procures the seems ever to have discovered the cause of the place, and that there was not a French and German laborers. Orlando the railroad. A large number of nesting in the railroad line that he has word of truth in the charges which the and his brother have the store or sutler Chicago agency stood ready to prove in previleges at the mines, and charge the court by two men witnesses the woman poor slaves the most outrageous prices for all they get. A gentleman told me men were mentioned to the wife, she, of at an actual fact that when pay day after breakfast this morning and com-course, knew nothing of them, and her comes the Orlandos get 95 per cent. of pelled the negroes to leave. They

the money paid. Overseers are Orlando's heartless, grinding countrymen. sties dop-I cannot reach them under the . tract labor laws, but I pray that the . licitor of the department be requested n. to see if there is not some statute that made will put a stop to this heartless injustice, lookout for perpetrated on people who do not under-

stand our language or our laws. "The mine bosses had this last batch of poor fellows arrested for rioting and cited them by saying that the n. made a close investigation and found the should be avenged. kept in jail for four days, and when tried pany ordered to the sceze of trouble French and German consuls at Charleston this afternoon. The Brunswick comwere present and employed counsel to pany was retained on duty by the defend the prisoners. I candidly be- mayor. The returned soldiers relieve that if the French and German ported the trouble over. Their presconsuls had not taken hold of the case ence was only required to quiet the promptly that, with the power of a excitement of the citizens of Jesup, strong corporation behind the padrones, who remained in their houses last the men were liable to have been com- night to protect their families, and mitted, and if committed, the company's their kitchens and outhouses were padrones would have bailed them out filled with colored people of the town and carried them as slaves back to the who sought the protection of their mines, and thereby strike terror to the white friends. hearts of the Italians at present working | Henry Anderson, one of the guards

there.

work there. "There is a very severe law in South Carolina which was passed to protect the party, was discharged, blowing Anplanters against the colored cropper on derson's brains out. the arms. It is outrageously one-sided. Last night a colored man was shot against her late master's estate for \$1. If the planter brings in the cropper in ky a picket while coming from Mchis debt at the end of the year and the Millan's swamp. He attempted to cropper attempts to leave, the planter can step by the officer, when he was shot. have him arrested and brought before a The wound is not fatal. It is believed justice of the peace, who can fine him that he was acting as a spy. from \$50 to \$500 and also sentence him to imprisonment. The planter then takes the man to work out the fine and carries but affairs will doubtless quiet down him back to his farm." [This happens in a few days. It is a region of turto be untrue. - ED.

Shot the Man Who Tensed Her.

Louisa Epperson, daughter of a come. wealthy farmer residing nearParkersville, Mo., shot and killed Julius Hofer, a young man employed by her had been in the habit of teasing the the vicinity of Jesup. breakfast table Hofer made some re- and the Georgia Hussars, of this city, told Hofer if he repeated the remark she would shoot him. Hofer promised to-day say the negroes were well armed deliberately into another room, picked are better to-day, and it is believed up a 38 calibre revolver, and return- they will recover. ing to the dining-room shot Hofer in the right side of the head, over the ear, and he fell to the floor dead. The murderess is described as an unusually attractive girl about nineteen year

Shadowing Silcott. MONTREAL, December 26 .- The police authorities here have discovered Silcott, the absconding treasurer of the United States House of Repfesentatives, accompanied by his paramour, Herminie The- collected about the place, and great bault. He arrived in Montreal Saturday, excitement prevailed during the after- Trains are now running, through. day last when she left for New York on an early morning train. The New York and no further trouble is apprehended. Joseph Stotr, forty three years of age.

beon appointed collector of customs a killed outright and another badly placed his neck across the rails and was charleston.

Charleston. beheaded. Charleston.

TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.

RIOT IN JESUP, IN WHICH NINE MEN ARE KILLED.

the Trouble Caused by Drunken Ne-Whites Come to the Assistance of the Police, and the Negroes are Driven to a Swamp.

SAVANNAH, December 25.-An atempt to arrest a drunken negro at Jesup, fifty-one miles from this city, this afternoon precipitated a riot which resulted in the killing of nine men and the wounding of eight or ten others. Seven of the killed are negroes. The two white men killed are Wm. Barnhill, assistant marshal, and Wm. Wood, Jr. The white men wounded are Wm. Wood, St., who was shot through the right cheek, and B. R. Leggett, marshal of the town, who was shot through both legs. All the other wounded are ne-

During the fucilade the conflict resolved itself into one of a band of blacks against a band of whites, with the former in the wrong and the precipitators of the treable. The blacks retreated to a dense swamp on the outskirts of the town, and a hundred white men quickly surrounded it as a skirmish line. Governor Gordon was advised of the

outbreak and this afternoon a detachment of the Georgia Hussars left for the scene of the trouble. An infantry company from Brunswick is said to railroads from some point near the have also gone to the scene.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 26 .- Advices received from Jesup at midnight says The situatian is somewhat quieter at this hour, but an occasional shot is by armed men. A negro was found dead in an alley a few moments ago and two others of the wounded are reported to be dying. Fear is now entertained for the

safety of the people remaining in the neighboring towns, but as all the neted here very little danger is to be The following has been received

from Jesup, Ga.: A posse of twenty men for Lumber City to intercept mored, have gone there for reinline keeps up, but it is principally by the malaria swamps of South Carolina boys. A crowd of armed men have that would break down a veteran army just returned from a trip to the just returned from a trip to the all, the direct and lasting benefit swamp and they report that four col- these purposes accrues to the United ored men were found dead.

The jail at Jesup was broken into States. prisoners were riddled with bullets. Another negro was found at home punished some of them.

News reached the authorities at Jesup that J. W. Ryan, a white man living there, was the instigator of the affair. A posse of men was sent to and Alleghany railroad from Richhim, It seems that he that he exput bad ideas ... about the duty of whin ored folks, and reports say ... -nrder

put over Ryan's house, was accidently "The colored people tell me that they shot and killed last night by one of his cannot make a living in the mines, and own party. He came over to Captain none of them can now be induced to Gordan's headquarters for reinforcements, and was going back when a

There is still great excitement throughout the country around Jesup, pentine distilleries and saw mills. Here thousands of negroes are employed and the Jesup trouble is apt

FURTHER DETAILS. SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 26.—It is now estimated that twenty negroes were

The excite-

Further details of the riot received

officers Williams and Crawford went to arrest a party of drunken negroes today they resisted and disarmed the policeman and beat them badly with their clubs. The police were subsequently reinforced, and half a dozen of the nenegro ringleaders were arrested and which was in the forward car. The locked up in the engine-house. A large number of citizens, white and black,

The negroes were subsequently re moved from the engine-house to the Thos. B. Johnston, of Sumter, has were used, then pistols. One negro was railroad, waited for the Shore Line train, wounded. All is quiet to-night.

A. GREAT SCHEME.

By Which All the Americas Will be Benefited What the Originators Propese. WHEELING, W. Va., December 28.-In view of its great importance as growing out of the feeling that inspired groes Who Resist Arrest-The the Pan-American congress, and of its gigantic proportions as a railroad enterprise, the recently-incorporated Columbia Railway and Navigation company, at Richmond, Virginia, is likely to prove a sensation in commercial circles. The following, ex-

planatory of the plan, as gained from parties directly interested, but who have heretofore refused to give cut any information for publication, will appear in temoralw's Wheeling Inteligencer: It is authoritative. The purpose of the company is to construct railroads and South America steamship lines connecting these railroads with points in the United States, and incidentally everything necessary to properly carry on such a business. The company's capital is to be \$100,000, and Captain H. C. Parsons, of Virginia. is at the head of it. Very shortly other steps necessary to complete organization will be taken, and at no distant day plans which have been carefully matured by some of the leading capitalists and most practical railroad men of this country, will be in readiness for ap-plication, Briefly, the aims of the Co-lumbia Railroad Navigation company are as follows: To construct a line of mouth of the Magdalena river, which

United States of Columbia, southwardly along the eastern bank of the Andes and headwaters of the Amazon to heard. The streets are still paraded points in Peru, there to connect with the Peruvian and Argentine systems of railrods at present in operation or under construction. From the mouth of the Magdalena river, steamships will be run to the southern point of Florida and New Orleans, whence will extend railroad connection to all parts groes and whites seem to be congrega- of this country. The value of the scheme contemplated in apparent at a moment's glance. A continent, probably the richest in material resources of all continents in the world, and still practically unknown, is to be Brewer and his gang, who, it is ru- opened up to the purposes of commerce, immigration and civilization, forements. Firing along the picket its products and people, are to be brought into easy communication with the rest of the world; and the best of

emties into the Carribean sea, in the

States, and especially to the southern Captain H. C. Parsons, whose home who was formerly a resident of flesh wound in one shoulder. The neithe originator and controlling spirit of moving to other towns on the line of first difficult and hazardous undertakthis morning and whipped, many of as nothing when compared to this. He them being prostitutes. A crowd of made a contract with Mr. Huntington white men went to several housas for the Chesapeake and Ohio line from Covington, Kentucky. to the Ohio from Charleston to Point Pleasant in West Virginia, and finally having purchased the rights and privileges of the old James River and Kanawha Canal company, built the Richmond house to arrest him, but he had mond to Clifton Forge, Va., 250 miles is escape. Men are on the in fourteen months, under a penalty of \$500,000. For fifteen years Captain 10 Seems that he Parsons has given the subject of a north and south line of railroad in South America his attention. He has traveled and investigated. examined

surveys of the country and collected formation until he has demonstrafeasibility of his great project "rought it to a point of realiand at last ... more thorough

In order to obtain organization and secure ne operation the incorporator have selected and will shortly be named in all the Southern States. When this has been done and the organization completed by the selection of officers, etcsubscription books will be opened and the practical work of making surveys

SHE HEARD THE NEWS.

and estimates inaugurated at once.

A Negro Woman Sues

Master. KANSAS CITY, December 28 .- A unique case was decided in the probate court of Cooper county today and it was gun held by Townsend, one of his that of a colored woman who had just discovered that she is a free woman and not a slave and who brought suit

400 wages.

At the commencement of the war James Hickman, now the wealthiest farmer in the county, bought a negro slave in the market and took her to his farm as a sewing maid. Since that time she has never been allowed to go peyond the bounds of the farm. In her petition she alleged that she had been permitted to hold converse with none of her race, and none of the family were ever permitted to tell her the results to disorganize labor for some time to of the war. When her old master died three weeks ago she ran away to Boonville, and while there heard that the slaves had been emancipated and she was free. She told her story to Lawyer Evans, and he brought suit to recover court decided for the plaintiff, and allowed one half of the amount claimed.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25 .- The engine drawing a train on the Charleston and Savannnah railway, which left here last night, plunged into the Ashepoo river on its way to Savannah. When the train was nearing the Ashenco bridge the engineer discovered that the draw was not in position. He mistook the distance, however, and in another second the train was at the gap. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumpping from the cab. but the locomotive and two cars were plunged into the river. The engine is still in the river. The box cars were burned, the fire originated from lime damage so far as the cars are concerned, is estimated at \$2000. The engine and cab will be recovered. Nobody was hurt.

A Novel Snicide.